which under the agreement was to leave Holland for the United States. Final Proposal Submitted.

"Nearly two months have clapsed since the making of the temporary chartering exceement, and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer with-out reply on the part of Holland. Meanwhile German threats have grown more violent, with a view to preventing any permanent agreement and of forcing folland to violate any temporary agree-

"On March 7, through Great Britaln, a final proposal, expiring on the 18th, was submitted to Holland. A reply has been received which, while in itself uneceptable, might under other conditions clusively that we have been attempting LOBAN, RONALD, private, pneumonia, to negotiate where the essential basis MAYLAND, LOUIS, private, cerebral an agreement, namely, the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even were an agreement concluded there is lacking that power of independent action which

alone can assure performance.

'I say this not in criticism of the
Dutch Government. I profoundly sympathine with the difficulty of her posi-tien under the menace of a military power which has in every way dem strated its disdain of neutral rights. But since coercion does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign that which is so reasonable that, in other circumstances we could be confident of ac complishing it by agreement.

"Steps are accordingly being taken to lying within our territorial jurisdiction.

This action on our part and the similar action which is being taken by Governwithin our territorial jurisdiction ments associated with us, leaves to Holland ample tennage for her demestic and colonial needs. We have informed the Dutch Government that her colonial trade will be facilitated and that she may at once send ships from Holland to secure the bread cereals which her people require. These ships will be freely bunkered and will be immune from de-tention on our part. The steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for her return, will, of course, be permitted at once to return to Holland.

"Not only so, but she will be authorized to carry back with her the two cargoes of foodsums which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented. Ample compensation will be said to the Dutch owners of the ships the possibility of ships being lost through

"It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of Holnd and of her nationals. By exercis-ng in this crisis our admitted right to control all property within our territory, we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we proposed to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently therewith cannot I believe, fall to evidence to Holland the sincerity of our friendship toward her. "Woodnow Wilson."

Secretary Daniels's Statement.

Secretary Daniels said to-night: "In compliance with a proclamation of the President and in accordance with the rules of international law which gives to belligerent Powers the right in time of military exigency and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war the authority to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction, orders were given to take over and

for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war. The ser-vices to which they will be placed will be jointly determined between the Navy Department and the United States Ship-ping Board. Later on it may become advisable to man some of these vessels with merchant crews supplied by the Shipping Board, dependent upon ti-special service on which they will be employed."

President's Proclamation.

over the ships is as follows: "Whereas the law and practice of na-tions accords to a beiligerent Power the "Whereas the law and practice of na-tions accords to a belligerent Power the right in times of military exigency and raid into the German lines.

expenses for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1917, and for the other ourposes confers upon the President power to take over the possession of any vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States for the use or operation by the limited States:

President of the United States of America, in accordance with international law and practice and by virtue of the act of Congress aforesaid, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby find and proclaim that the imperative military needs of the United States require the imme-diate utilization of the vessels of Neth-erlands registry now lying within the territorial waters of the United States. territorial waters of the United States, and I do therefore authorize and empower the Secretary of the Navy to take over on behalf of the United States the possession of and to employ all such vessels of Netherlands registry as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German Government. The vessels shall be manned, equipped and operated by the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board, as may be deemed expeping Board, as may be deemed expe-dient, and the United States Shipping Board shall make to the owners thereof full compensation in accordance with the principles of international law. "In testimony whereof I have hene-unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

DUTCH ARE AROUSED.

Strong Criticism in Parliament Demands of Allies.

London, March 20.—The conditions laid down by the Dutch Foreign Minister for the acceptance of the demands of the associated Governments as regards the taking over of Dutch shipping are not likely to be acceptable to those Governments, according to a Reuter despatch from The Hague filed yesterday, it adds, however, that a concession may be made to the extent that the armins be made to the extent that the arming of the Dutch vessels may not be in-

The Nation's Honor Roll.

[CASUALTIES NEWLY REPORTED.] Killed in action 3 | Severely wounded Died of wounds 2 Slightly wounded 17
Died of accident 2 Injured in accidents 0 Died of disease...... 8 Killed or captured... TOTAL KILLED IN ACTION REPORTED TO DATE, 377.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- To-day s | ThRREL, MAJOR, private, pneuments casualty list of thirty-seven names shows three men were killed in action, two died of wounds, two died of accidents, eight died of disease, five wounded severely and seventeen wounded slightly. The list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.
HUGHES, RUSSEL G., corporal.
MILES, GEORGE H., corporal. MITCHELL, EDWARD, corps DIED OF WOUNDS. CULP, LLOYD, private.
PROISL, PEANK, private.
DIED OF ACCIDENT.

SMITH, JOHN S., private. WILLIAMS, GEORGE, private. DIED OF DISRASE.
RASSBACH, FRED J., sergeant, preumonta ADDAMS, JOHN V., private, pneumonia. have served as a basis for further nego-tations. But the events to which I have filleded had served to demonstrate con-liked had served to demonstrate con-

> and only arrived at the present decision out of consideration for the imperative interests of provisioning the country. providing raw materials for industrie and with regard for the interests of the fleet and the colonies. The Government itself, said the Pre-

mier, must bear the responsibility fo the decision, which could not be trans-ferred to the Parliament. The Min isters only regretted that they had not

Can't Aid Beigian Relief.

Surveying the course of the negotia-tions Dr. Loudon emphasized the ne-cessity of Holland saving her merchant feet, which was vital for the colonies, and taking care that it was not driven from the Eastern seas. Obviously, he continued, once the Dutch ships were requisitioned Germany would oppose their sailing, and he concluded by an-nouncing that when Germany demanded an exchange of yessels the Dutch Govan exchange of vessels the Dutch Gov-erument immediately had notified the American Government that it would be impossible for Holland to provide vessels for the Belgian relief service.

The speakers who followed the Pre-

mier expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the negotiations, but were most bitter against the associated Gov

"By acting as we have," said Jonkheer de Savornin Lohman, "we have lost our right to compensation if a vessel is de-

The Liberal Unionist Patyn asserted:
'The associated Governments have done
their best to drive us into the arms of the Central Powers.

Social Democrat Sceptical.

The Moderate Liberal Knobel asked "What shall we do if the associated Gov-ernments accept our proposals and Gertorpedoes our ships bringing

cratic leader, complained that the derision was taken without consulting the Parliament or the people. He was skep-tical concerning the hypothetical 100,000 tons of wheat from the associated Gov-

ernments.

"The Dutch people ought not to put their hopes in America for provision-ing," he said, "but ought to endeavor to obtain wheat from Ukraine. The Government ought to pursue negotiations in us. It is for this reason that we ought o take steps to obtain wheat from Ger-

nany.
"In my opinion Germany would be well within her rights in considering our attitude toward the associated Govern-ments as effective cooperation in the

man by the navy all the Dutch ships now lying within the territorial waters of the United States. "These vessels will be taken over immediately and manned by the navy and will be operated as may be necessary." WILLIAM TO THE THE TO THE TO

Melancourt.

LONDON, March 20 - Violent hand to hand fighting followed an attack last night by the Germana on the French line; south of Arracourt, in Lorraine. The advantage rested with the French, who repulsed the attack and took some prisoners. A raid northeast of Rheims was repulsed easily, while in the Sonain The President's proclamation taking times to approach the French lines, but set the ships is as follows:

for purposes essential to the prosecution of war to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction; and "Whereas the act of Congress of June 15, 1917, entitled 'An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for the other purposes and many machine guns were brought

on the British front a German raid near Fauquissart was repulsed by the Portuguese. There was artillery activity on both sides of the Passchendaele sec-

The Berlin report notes violent artillery fire in the Verdun region. Some prisoners, it is stated, were taken by the Germans in an operation northeas of Rures. Artillery activity is reported in the evening southwest of Cambrai, between the Oise and the Aillette, north of Berry-au-Bac and at some points !:

PEOPLE AGAIN FLEE VENICE.

Exodus Resumed as Result of Recent Air Raide.

VENICE, March 20 .- The exodus from Venice has been resumed in consequence of the recent air raids. Outgoing trains are crowded and gondolas busily transporting household goods to ints outside the danger zone. Residential and business quarters pre-

end to end, as much damage has been done in this section in the recent raids. The front of the palace in which Robert Browning lived and died has been scarred badly and all the stained glass windows have been shattered.

ASKS DAMAGES FOR OWN BOMB.

Caretaker of Enemy Embassy Acts After Building Is Hit. Paris, March 20 .- During the recent

German aerial attack on l'aris an enemy

aviator dropped a bomb which damaged the embassy building of one of the Cenof the Dutch vessels may not be insisted upon.

The Beuter correspondent says the Second Chamber debated the shipping question, and the Premier, Dr. Loudon, in a further statement explained that this Government first had intended to the statement of the correspondent to the correspondent says the Second Chamber debated the shipping question, and the Premier, Dr. Loudon, the statement explained that this Government first had intended to the correspondent says the second Chamber debated the shipping question, and the Premier, Dr. Loudon, the second Chamber debated the shipping to present a bill to the French Governs France is the correspondent says the second Chamber debated the shipping to present a bill to the French Governs the will soon be convalencent. The LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) in a further statement explained that the second chamber debated the second country to present a bill to the French Governs the will soon be convalencent. The caretaker reconstruction of the neutral Power representing the enemy country to present a bill to the French Governs the will soon be convalencent. The well soon be convalencent. The caretaker reconstruction of the neutral Power representing the enemy country to present a bill to the French Governs the well soon be convalencent. The well soon be convalencent. The well soon be convalencent to prevent the country to present a bill to the French Governs the well soon be convalencent. The well soon be convalencent. The well soon be convalencent to prevent the country to prevent a bill to the French Governs the well soon be convalencent. The well soon be convalencent to prevent the country to prevent the country to prevent the premise the country to prevent the country to prevent

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

ABBOTT, OTTO G. corporal.
HORTON, EARL, private.
HUNTINGTON, JOHN C., private.
KOSTENSKY, LEONARD, private. PAULSON, PETER, private.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY. KLAKRING, FREDERICK O., First Lieu

ZEMAN, LOUIS A. sergenni. HOOVER, CHARLES J. cook. LANGSTON, BERRY W., corporal MARSHALL, OLLIE Q., corporat HALL, LEROY B., mechanic, BEALE, ROBERT D., private. DEAN, BYRON H. private PLOURNEY, CLARENCE, private GERARD, DONALD A., private. HOKE, JOHN H., private, HUNT, DONALD A., private, LEIB, ROBERT R., private, McKAY, CRUMLEY C., private MYERS, ORTEN E. private VAN DE MARK, ERNEST, private

BAKER IN PERIL AT FRONT IN FRANCE

Continued from First Page

specied other features of trench was fare as far as possible, being given min-lature demonstrations of everything exfrequently compelled the General to ex-ercise restraint.

"You need not do that, sir," said the

He entered the cemetery and with grave, sad face read the names on the simple monuments. While he was there a burial squad of Americans marched in with the body of a comrade. The Secretary of War halted, turned back and stood with bared, howed head while the body of his compatriot was laid at rest, with simple military rites, in a foreign land. Later Mr. Baker visited a hospital and spoke with the wounded. He inquired about their wounds, how they were received, and how the men were feeling, and gave a cheery word to each reassuring them that fine weather would soon arrivato hasten their recovery. One man remarked that he had received the French War Cross, but could not wear it because the regulations forbade it.

"I now give you authority to do so," said Mr. Baker.

Another wounded man said proudly "My Lieutenant won the War Cross."

After good officer," and the Secretary of that group as soldiers, its e body of a comrade. The Secretary War halted, turned back and stood

"A fine, good officer," said the Secre-

tary

There was an impressive incident dur-There was an impressive incident dur-ing the trip from the place where Mr. Baker spent the night to the front. A battalion, including men from Ohio, had been drawn up in the village in which it was billeted. The Secretary of War

French Succeed in Raid Near fact, he heard most of the day. Later he went into a portion of the trenches held by this division.

manding General this message; "With the compliments of the Secretary of War on the completeness of the manœuvre" The message was sent by carrier pigeon. Later Mr. Baker visited a French di-

man. The helinet of the prisoner was presented to him. Mr. Baker accepted the belimet with a few words of thanks. but later said the gift was too precious to keep and that he meant personally to present it to the mother of the man who had given it to him.

PERSHING FROWNS ON VOTING IN ARMY Canvass of Ballots in France Well Nigh Impossible.

Washington, March 26 - A formal recommendation against any attempt to record the soldier vote in France for elections held during the war has been prepared by the War Department. After an assessment of the opinions of Gen Pershing and his staff, and of Depart-ment officials on this side, it was learned to-night the Department has determined that no practical method of taking the votes of members of the expeditionary forces can be devised.

New York State obtained the vote of strictly New York military units in France last winter, sending a commis-sion to France for that purpose. It is pointed out, however, that the troops were then all in training camps and not actually engaged at the front, and also that the process of replacement or cas-ualties had not set in. The situation now is wholly changed and the time is not far distant when every active divi-sion in France will be composed of men from many widely scattered States. In this situation should an attempt to

poli the soldier vote be made at a naposl the soldier vote be made at a national election forty-eight State commissions would have to risit every unit of the army in Franciscold determine the eligibility of the men in each state to vote. According to War Department officials it would be a hopeless undertaking.

Col. Willeon Under Knife.

Nicz. March 20.—Col. Cornelius De Witt Willeox, U. S. A., recently under-went an operation for appendicitis at Cannes. He will soon be convalescent.

BAKER SAYS NATION **MUST COME FIRST**

Tells Rainbow Division Why Secrecy Is Necessary in Military Moves.

CITES FRENCH LOYALTY

Result of War Concern of Every Human Being, Is Secretary's Message.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE March 20.-Secretary of War Baker continued his inspection in the zone of advance to-day in a cold rain, over heavy roads and under generally uncomfortable conditions. The programme included visits to certain divisional headquarters that had not been inspected previously and conferences with various high of-

In an informal address to the Rainbov Division, officially known as the Fortysecond Division, the Secretary took oc casion to explain to the army, as well as to the people of America, the reasons for the military secrecy which deprives the soldiers and the population at home of news of each other duging the present

of news of each other during the present stage of the preparations.

"While it was in training I saw a good deal of the Rainbow Division." said the Secretary. "Then, one day, it was gone to France, where it disap-peared behind that curtain of military secrecy which must be drawn unless we choose to sacrifice the lives of our men perienced in the American sector. His choose to sacrifice the lives of our men for the sake of publicity. The enemy's frequently compelled the General to exercise restraint. Returning to the trench Mr. Baker encountered a working party laying duckboards. He saw a hammer lying in the mud, stooped over, picked it up, and handed it to a soldier.

"You need not do that also sold to confused as possible.

"You need not do that also sold to confused as possible.

"You need not do that also sold to confused as possible.

Returning, the Secretary of War saw a little roadside cemetery where are buried Americans who have fallen in that vicinity. Over it floated the tricolor. Near by were a few Fearth civilians who have a few Fearth civilians who have a few Fearth color. Near by were a few Fearth civilians who have a few Fearth civilians who have a few Fearth color. Near by were a few Fearth civilians who have a few Fearth civilians who have a few Fearth color. that vicinity. Over it floated the tricolor. Near by were a few French
divisions who were decorating the graves.

He entered the constant and with assignment of the division to any section.

"But now it is safe to mention certain divisions which were first to arrive in France and have been in the line. This France and have been in the line. This includes the Rainbow Division, famous

conduct as men, its courage and skill in the trenches.

"You may learn more than war in France; you may learn lessons from France, whose unity and courage have it was billeted. The Secretary of War reviewed the battalion and, calling the men about him, gave an informal, friendly talk.

This afternoon Mr. Baker visited the headquarters of another division. Word of his corning had preceded him, and both American and French infantry and the ruthless conquest of people of other

"Thus you will fight best and serve bes by being first an American, with n-diminution of your loyalty to your Stat Mr. Baker also visited Capt. Archie
Rosseveit in the hospital and congratulated him on winning the Cross of War. and your community. Though you have The Secretary of War witnessed yes-terday afternoon an especially arranged battle maneuvre at a certain big train-ling camp. There were demonstrations of the attack, the attainment of the objective, the accompanying gunfire and concern of every human being in the other realistic features. When it was world. With us at home the development of a new national unity seems a manding General this message: "With vague process compared to the concrete action. We aim to support you with al our resources to make sure that yo

tater Mr. Baker Visited a French of visited and commander, who compilmented do not fight in vain.

the American troops highly for their bearing and aptness in training.

During the day the Secretary of War met the man who captured the first Germet a new standard of comparison. The me a new standard of comparison. The trmy in France is upon you. you have all grown to greater manhood and that the steel of your spirit now has the fighting edge. To your relatives scattered over the States I send the message that you are well led and that or no attention which safeguards yo for no attention which sateguards you health. Your own communities and the nation as a whole may be proud of your good conduct and clean living which go with clean, hard fighting and iples for which you fight

DROPS LIQUID GAS.

erman Plane Looses Mustare Vapor in Rubber Balls, By the Associated Press

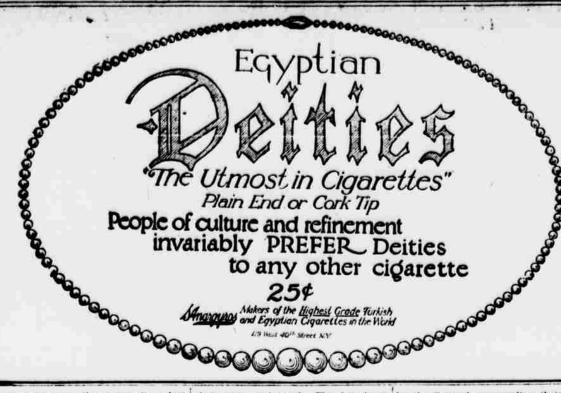
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMT IN FRANCE March 19 (delayed).- A German air plane, both last night and this morn ing, flew over the American sector northwest of Toul and dropped rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter filled with liquefied mustard gas. This is the first time, so far as is known, that an air-plane has been thus employed. The effect of the gas was not serious

but the American troops were infuriate. by what they termed the "dirty was A sample of one of the rubber containers has been obtained

American artillery on the Toul from has heavily attacked the Germans with gas shells during the last day or so. t is now permitted to announce. Four different attacks were launched and from

silenced it is evicent they had the de





were flying over the enemy lines last shots were exchanged. The Americans by the General commanding their divi-night, a German sirplane with a red came through unscathed. night, a German airplane with a red Many surplanes were up until it began to rain at moon. One sirplane from the purpose it is not known. However, shrappel from American anti-sircraft batteries burst so near the German immediately afterward that he was forced to fly for his own lines in a hurry.

Last night the enemy observation to wer and positions on Montsee were shelled heavily and a heavy fire was to late. The strength of the airplane the Americans hoped to the clouds. Another airplane was engaged against a German when a second German joined in the fight. A second friendly airman grenade, was summoned to surrender, the refused to do so. Returning the fire the airplane the Americans hoped to the onlines were would be victorious fell to the ground such the heavily and a heavy fire was within the enemy lines. shelled heavily and a heavy fire was within the enemy lines. directed against the enemy lines this

morning. At noon to-day the enemy opened a lively fire on one of the American positions with .37 millimeter guns from the cemetery at Richecourt. The American guns of the same calibre came into action, and after they had fired fifty chells the Germans ran from the position. cion and took their guns with them. The American guns then shelled the village of Lahayville, where two heavy explosions, apparently of munition stores, were caused. The German artillery directed most of its attention to dropping a few gas

shells into one or two towns within the American lines and shelling a crossroad known as Death's Corner during the day

Last night American patrols entered the German front lines at two points, but did not see a single enemy soldier, although they hunted some time. An-other patrol remained in the enemy wire entanglements all night, hoping to bush an expected enemy party, but dinary heroism." it did not appear.

A third patrol party was discovered

Many sirplanes were up until it began

On the sector east of Luneville the artiflery continues active and a few American patrols have reached the American patrols have reached the enemy lines. One party encountered an enemy patrol and forced the Germans to withdraw after a sharp extrmish.

A carrain Irish regiment was home shalls.

Sergeant Walsh followed his company's log book.

"Sergeant Walsh followed his company's log book." A certain Irish regiment was bom-barded heavily to-day with big shells. Reports from both the Luneville and Toul sectors say that more German gas projectile batteries have been discovered and blown to bits by the American

THREE WIN U. S. CROSS. of Heroism Medals.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 19 (delayed).—Gen. Pershing, the American commander in chief, has approved the awarding of the first new American military crosses for "extraor-dinary heroism." The recipients are A third patrol party was discovered Norton and Sergeant Patrick Walsh by the Germans, who hurled hand Lieut. Green probably will stand on grenades and forced the Americans to the records as the first to receive the withdraw. Still another established con-Lieut. John O. Green, Sergeant William vitation to attend the convention of the withdraw. Still another established con-honor, for his name is first on the list. Ad Clubs of the World at San Fran-tact with an enemy patrol and a few The exploits of these men are described cisco, January 7 to 11.

sion as follows:
"I recommend that the Distinguished

pany commander to the first lines in spite of a severe barrage. The Captain being killed, he assumed command of the group and attacked a superior force of the enemy, inflicting severe loss upon them. Though of advanced age, he re-fused to leave the front."

To these recommendations Gen. Per-

"Ad" Club Invites Wilson.

organized and carried out attacks force on our posts at clambar and Por-Munro, where they were completely pulsed. They suffered many classifier "Their attitude, however, is still defiant. Punitive measures are indire undertaken against them. Our appares on two occasions recently bombed triba concentrations with effect. Beluchistan is situated on the Arabi. Sea, bounded on the west by Persia and the north by Afghanistan. In the main it occupies the position of a British project to Great Britain. It is official included in the Empire of India, a though portions of it are independent its area is 152,000 square independent population about 1,070,000. For the most peri it is a region of plateaus grounds.

Sergeant Norton, finding himself in a dugout surrounded by the enemy, into which a grenade and just been thrown, refused to surrender and made a bold dash outside, killing one of his assail-

shing appended the following:
"The commander in chief approves the recommendation for awards of Distin-guished Service Crosses. They are not on band at present, but will be for-warded when received and will be presented by you in the name of the com-

Washington, March 20.-President at La Courneuve last week. Wilson to-day received from Senator Phelan of California an engrossed from

chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, and Major James H. Per kins, head of the Red Cross Commission in Purope. He thanked them warmle for the help the American Red Cross has given the allied armies, especially that The President said he witnessed pe sonally the great service rendered by the American Red Cross after the explosion

Easter Train Service to Atlantic City. For complete train acryice to Atlantic City during Easter period ack Trial Agents Pennsylvania Salirand for SpecEaster Time Table.—Adv.

BELUCHISTAN RISING

QUELLED BY BRITISH

Much Government Property

Destroyed-Trains and

Forts Attacked.

LONDON, March 20.-Uprisings of ta.

tives in Beluchistan resulted in fighting

recently in which many casualties were

inflicted, the India Office announces

The natives attacked British posts and

were repulsed completely. The official statement reads:

"The India Office announces that the attitude of the Mars in Hein the attitude of the Mars in Hein the attitude has been unsatisfactory for some

time, recently culminated in a serie of outrages. Aided in some cases is khotrans they cut telegraph wires, frequently and destroyed Governmen property in several localities in and adjacent to their tribal area. They also organized and carried out attains

mountains.
There have been several disturb.

There have been several disturbances in the outlying portions of the Indu. Empire during the war, although rough of them previously reported has been emportance. The German's lawe goes to great lengths, with propaganda and

conspiracies, in attempts to stir to de affection in India.

POINCARE THANKS DAVISON

merican Red Cross Has Greatly

Aided French, He Says.

Panis, March 18 (delayed).—Preside Poincare to-day received H. P. Daviso

New York Catholic War Drive Answers Pershing's Call

General Pershing's Call:

General Pershing has appealed to the American churches in these words: - "Counting myself responsible for the welfare of our men in every respect, it is my desire to surround them with the best influences possible. In the fulfillment of this solemn trust, it seems wise to request the aid of the churches at home."

The President's Endorsement:

"As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I heartily approve your plan to accumulate a fund to be spent for the spiritual and moral welfare of our soldiers and sailors, and I am very much gratified to know that your effort, while born of the charitable impulse of a single church. is non-sectarian in its scope and purpose, and intended to confer a fundamental benefit upon all those whose mental, moral and physical health is our solemn concern."-Woodrow Wilson.

Knights of Columbus Overseas Service and Other War Activities



Co-operating with

All Camp Activities of Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross

March 17 to 25, 1918

The reasons for this drive to raise a War Fund of \$2,500,000 are:

FIRST: The Administration has asked the Knights of Columbus to help care for our soldiers and sailors both physically and spiritually in sustaining the morale of our army and navy. This work has been officially given to us to do.

SECOND: We have asked each and every Catholic in this Archdiocese in loyalty to our country, not merely to do his or her "bit." but his or her utmost, in order that this drive may prove a landslide of success, for God and country.

THIRD: We are offered an unprecedented opportunity to sacrifice either money, time or energy, or all three, for sacrifice is the very foundation, the vital mainspring of all religion. We cannot give too much for our boys who

The reasons we are entitled to ask every one to contribute to this Fund are:

FIRST: Catholics represent but 17% of the entire population of the United States, whereas Catholics represent from 35% to 40% of our Army and Navy. They are fighting for you and for me.

SECOND: The buildings and tents erected by the Knights of Columbus, and provided for by this War Fund, are free and open to any man who wears the uniform of the United States, irrespective of creed.

THIRD: Every dollar given to this Fund will directly help our boys "over here" and "over there." They are fighting for us in Europe. We must fight for them in America and see that they shall lack nothing spiritually or materially to make them stronger to face the

SECTION THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF THE SECTION OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CON

We beg you to read this appeal. Ask others to read it. We want you to realize that this war cannot be won unless we do our part "over here." Think of the sacrifice the mothers and women of Europe are making and ask yourself—What is the most I can give?

"To Help the Government Win the War"